AMENDMENTS

In the Specification:

Please replace paragraphs [0021], [0022], [0027] and [0028] with the following replacement paragraphs.

Replacement Paragraphs

[0021] In the context of a duplex embodiment, each of the two plugs **212** and **214** suitably include two or more outlet prongs (e.g. prongs **202** and **204** for plug **212**, and prongs **206** and **208** for plug **214**) that can be inserted into the holes of a conventional electrical receptacle. In accordance with various electrical standards, one of the prongs **204/208** corresponding to the electrically active or "hot" portion of the electrical receptacle may be slightly larger in size than the other prong **202/206**, which generally corresponds to "neutral" or "ground". Although not shown in Figure 2, a third "ground" prong may also be present on alternate embodiments of each electrical plug **212/214**. Similarly, other configurations (such as for non-standard current or non-U.S. standard plug configurations) likewise fall within the scope of the present invention.

[0022] Because device **200** includes multiple plugs **212/214**, each of which is designed to be inserted into one outlet in a multi-outlet receptacle, each prong **206/208** of one or more of the plugs **214** is configured to adapt or otherwise move, rotate, translate, etc. and/or to accommodate receptacles of varying dimensions. For example, in one embodiment, each prong **206/208** is free to move within the confines of a slot **216** formed in housing **210**. The size of slot **216** suitably corresponds to the extent of movement required by a particular embodiment. For device **200** to

accommodate both conventional North American standard and GFCI duplex receptacles, for example, a movement of about 1/8 - 1/4 inch (or about 1-4 millimeters) may be sufficient. Of course the exact amount of movement needed will vary from embodiment to embodiment, and may be based upon electrical standards, building codes and the like.

[0027] Figures 3C-D are side and top views, respectively, of an exemplary prong **206/208** that may be used to implement rigid or movable prongs in a device **200**. With reference to Figures 3C-D, an exemplary prong **206/208** suitably includes two legs **322** and **324** that receive the prongs of an external appliance such as a hair dryer, lamp, curling iron, kitchen appliance or the like. Prong **206/208** also includes a front face **320** that slides or rotates with respect to housing **210** as described above in conjunction with Figures 3A-B, and may include a hole **332** in any appropriate location to receive spring **304** or another elastic biasing member. As best seen in Figure 3C, prongs **206/208** may be formed such that the portion **336** internal to housing **210** (Figure 2) is not aligned with the external portion **338.** In such embodiments, the non-linear structure of prong **206/208** further enhances rotation, translation or other movement as may be appropriate. Prongs **206/208** may be fashioned from any available material such as metal or plastic. In a further embodiment, prongs **206/208** are made from an electrically-conductive material such as copper, aluminum or the like.

[0028] Figures 4A-B show top and cutaway views of a device which adapts using movable outlet prongs similar to the device illustrated in Figures 3A-D. An exemplary device **200** suitably includes a housing with one or more outlet faces

404/406 capable of receiving the prongs of an electrical plug from an external device (e.g. a radio, hair dryer, curling iron, electric razor, clock, lamp, kitchen appliance, or the like). Outlet faces **404/406** suitably correspond to the two electrical plugs **212/214** disposed within housing **210**, as described more fully below. Housing **210** may be fashioned of thermoformed or injection-molded plastic, metal, ceramic, glass or any other convenient material. Either or both of plugs **212** and **214** may be formed with the exemplary structures shown in Figures A-B, or with any other plug structure.

Paragraphs Showing Marked up Changes

[0021] In the context of a duplex embodiment, each of the two plugs **212** and **214** suitably include two or more outlet prongs (e.g. prongs **202** and **204** for plug **212**, and prongs **206** and **208** for plug **214**) that can be inserted into the holes of a conventional electrical receptacle. In accordance with various electrical standards, one of the prongs **204/208** corresponding to the electrically active or "hot" portion of the electrical receptacle may be slightly larger in size than the other prong **202/206** ~~**206/210**~~, which generally corresponds to "neutral" or "ground". Although not shown in Figure 2, a third "ground" prong may also be present on alternate embodiments of each electrical plug **212/214**. Similarly, other configurations (such as for non-standard current or non-U.S. standard plug configurations) likewise fall within the scope of the present invention.

[0022] Because device **200** includes multiple plugs **212/214**, each of which is designed to be inserted into one outlet in a multi-outlet receptacle, each prong **206/208** of one or more of the plugs **214** is configured to adapt or otherwise move, rotate, translate, etc. and/or to accommodate receptacles of varying dimensions. For example, in one embodiment, each prong **206/208** is free to move within the confines of a slot **216** formed in housing **210** ~~**200**~~. The size of slot **216** suitably corresponds to the extent of movement required by a particular embodiment. For device **200** to accommodate both conventional North American standard and GFCI duplex receptacles, for example, a movement of about 1/8 - 1/4 inch (or about 1-4 millimeters) may be sufficient. Of course the exact amount of movement needed will

vary from embodiment to embodiment, and may be based upon electrical standards, building codes and the like.

[0027] Figures 3C-D are side and top views, respectively, of an exemplary prong **206/208** that may be used to implement rigid or movable prongs in a device **200**. With reference to Figures 3C-D, an exemplary prong **206/208** ~~**302**~~ suitably includes two legs **322** and **324** that receive the prongs of an external appliance such as a hair dryer, lamp, curling iron, kitchen appliance or the like. Prong **206/208** also includes a front face **320** that slides or rotates with respect to housing **210** as described above in conjunction with Figures 3A-B, and may include a hole **332** in any appropriate location to receive spring **304** or another elastic biasing member. As best seen in Figure 3C, prongs **206/208** may be formed such that the portion **336** internal to housing **210** (Figure 2) is not aligned with the external portion **338.** In such embodiments, the non-linear structure of prong **206/208** further enhances rotation, translation or other movement as may be appropriate. Prongs **206/208** may be fashioned from any available material such as metal or plastic. In a further embodiment, prongs **206/208** are made from an electrically-conductive material such as copper, aluminum or the like.

[0028] Figures 4A-B show top and cutaway views of a device which adapts using movable outlet prongs similar to the device illustrated in Figures 3A-D. An exemplary device **200** suitably includes a housing with one or more outlet faces **404/406** capable of receiving the prongs of an electrical plug from an external device (e.g. a radio, hair dryer, curling iron, electric razor, clock, lamp, kitchen appliance, or the like). Outlet faces **404/406** suitably correspond to the two electrical plugs

212/214 disposed within housing **210**, as described more fully below. Housing **210** ~~200~~ may be fashioned of thermoformed or injection-molded plastic, metal, ceramic, glass or any other convenient material. Either or both of plugs **212** and **214** may be formed with the exemplary structures shown in Figures 4A-B, or with any other plug structure.